

THE VISION OF PEACE:
WHAT IT MEANT TO MEN WHO FOUGHT.

Mr. Philip Gibbs writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows—
The word "Peace" means most now to the men who fought, and still remain alive. It will make them think back to those years of war when the thought of peace was a kind of weakness, tempting them to despair because there was no sign of it; those early years of treachery, when the greatest advance was 200 yards or 500; those years of intolerable boredom punctuated by hours of dreadfulness—not good, to remember, followed by other years when each big battle began with the hope of a quick finish and only led to new ridges, new slaughter, new abominations.

I was there at the start and I remember, now that Peace has made all that past history, the splendid optimism of the "Old Contemptibles," who came first into France, with kisses blown to them by village girls all along the roads, and fruit and flowers thrust into their hands as they went forward to the unknown front.

"Now we shan't be long!" they shouted, and looked for victory in three months or so. Some of them fell at Mons and Le Cateau, and some on the Aisne, and there were not many left after the second battle of Ypres and Neuve-Chapelle, except those who were lucky with "Blighty" wounds.

COMING OF THE ARMY.

The New Army came out to France—the "Kitchener blokes," as we called them then, and I saw the first of them come, and others, and others, in a steady tide of youth, 11-months trained. They had been desperate to get out, believing quite honestly that they would be "Too late for the war." Too late, oh God!

For a little while, even after a spell in the trenches and personal encounters with the strength of the enemy, they had a queer hope, almost a definite belief, that the war would soon be over. Peace was generally three months ahead. Generals as well as privates, Staff officers as well as sergeants, shared that mystical faith in an early peace. "It will come as suddenly as war came," they said, and could give no reason for their faith.

Gradually that idea disappeared. In its place came the awful conviction that this war would go on for ever and that, Peace was but a mirage luring men of feeble minds. It was the doom of men to sit always in dirty ditches, to live in holes in the ground, to go on fighting and killing until it was their turn to be wounded, or blinded, or shell-shocked or gassed or killed. For their civilisation was a memory revived at times in French villages behind the lines—and the decent ways of life had disappeared, and "home" was another word that made for weakness and was not spoken of except a little while before seven days' leave (once in 18 months, and damned lucky, too), and a little while afterwards.

"PEACE TALK."

Now and again the name of Peace reappeared in the newspapers. There had been "Peace talk" in Switzerland, Paris, London. There was a new kind of gospel being preached by way of Russia. "No annexations, no indemnities."

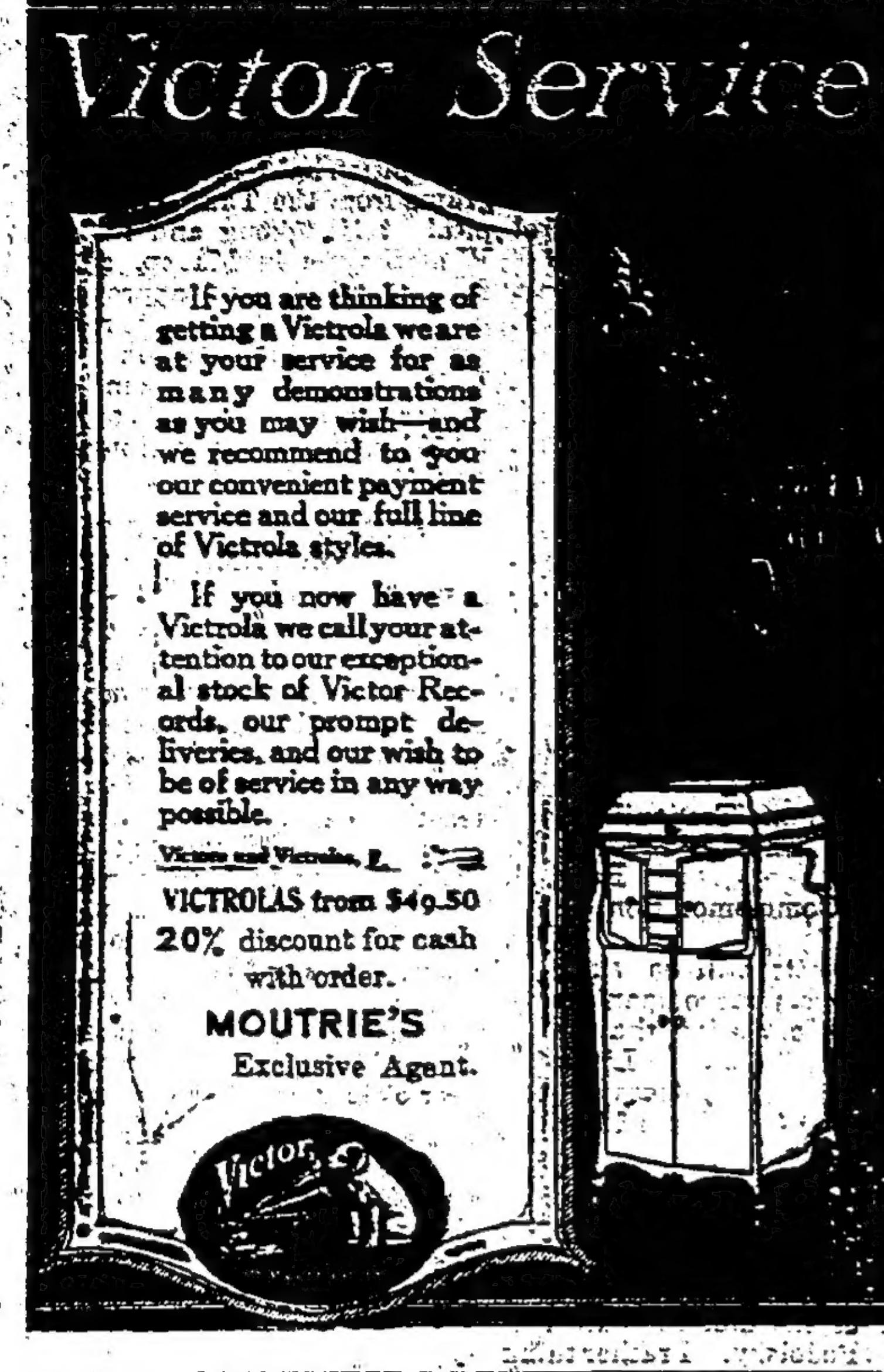
"Peace by negotiation." "Fourteen points." The British soldier read these things, but was not excited by them. Nothing excited him now to the belief that war would ever end, as far as he was concerned. Any talk about "demoralised Germans" moved him to angry ridicule. There was not much sign of demoralisation about that lot who fought until every one of them was killed in the last night-raid. They came back with a tiger-pounce at Cambrai in November of 17.

Here and there, as I know, a padre kept up the old fetish to cheer up a battalion of tired men. "I have it on good authority that we shall have Peace very soon.... I can tell you boys that if you get through the next scrap—And the answer he had was "Old stuff, padre!" and most of them did not get through the next scrap in that particular crowd. After all, the padre's authority was good. They had Peace very soon—even before the Armistice.

THE OLD PHRASES.

The old convictions about the causes of the war, and its purpose, and its ideals, had disappeared very largely from our soldiers' minds. No one could tell them now that they were doing the things they had to do to save "poor little Belgium." In no conscious sense had ever dimmed the sense of honour which

NOTICES



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GENERAL NEWS.

MILLION Dope Friends. The steady increase in the widespread use of narcotics drugs for other than legitimate medical purposes has been confirmed by the investigations of the United States Treasury's special committee, which has just submitted a final report. The number of persons addicted to drugs in the United States is estimated, writes Reuter's Washington correspondent, to be in excess of 1,000,000. It has been stated that about 90 per cent of the opium and cocaine entered for consumption is used for other than medical purposes, the report says, and enough opium is consumed in the United States every year to give every man, woman, and child 36 doses.

NOTICES

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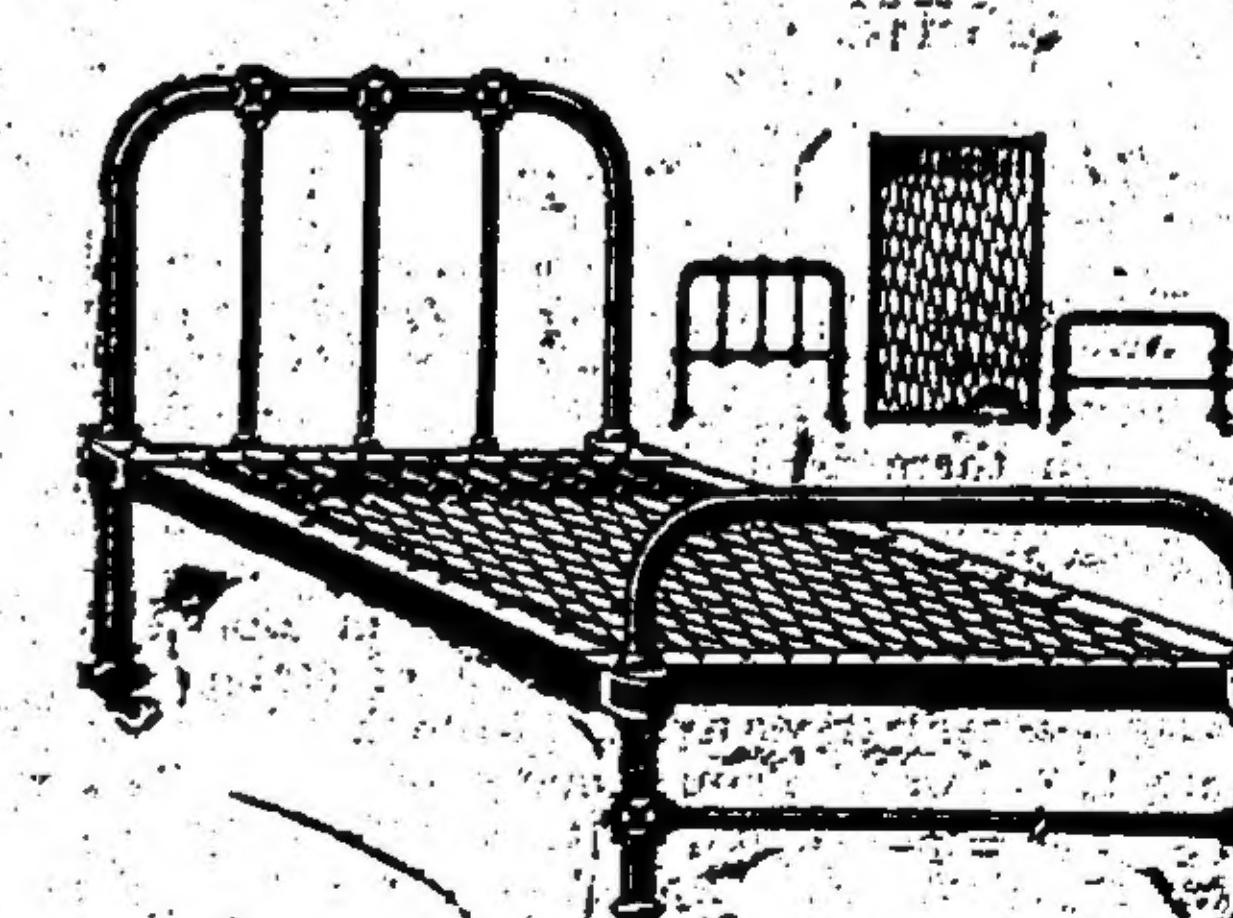
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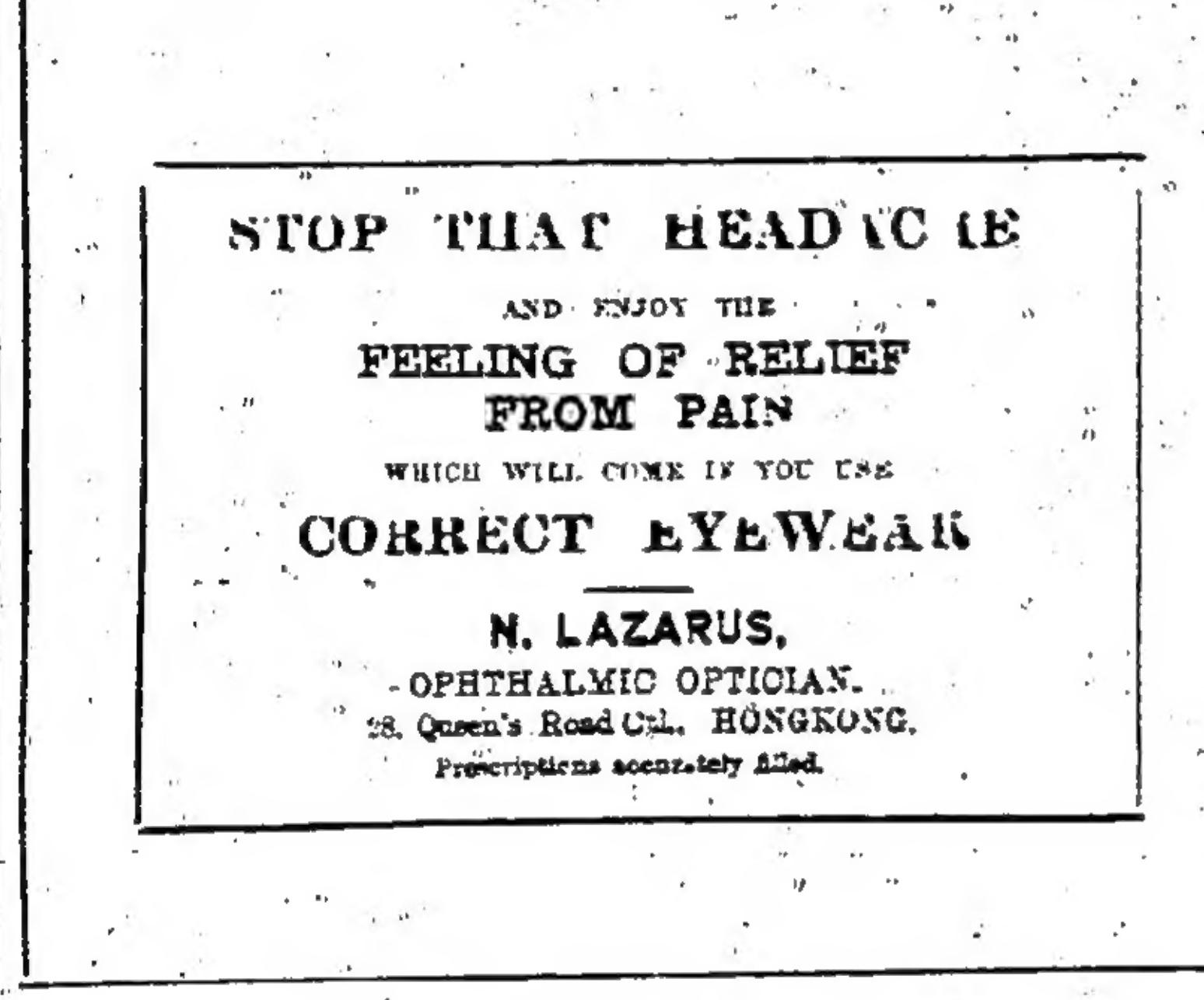
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there was gladness because the grisly job was done.

The soul of England will be silent for awhile at this news of Peace, or should be so, in remembrance of those who fell to gain it—that million dead boys of ours who belong to the great ghost army which will for ever haunt the fields of battle, and all that other youth of their nations—how many millions more?—who joined those ranks in multitudes.

Under their white flag the enemy had made abject surrender and had signed the terms of armistice, and that morning, for the first time in all the war, there was no sound of guns, and that night there were no evil flashes in the sky, but only the sweet light of the stars.

That was the real day of Peace for our fighting men, when the river of blood which had flowed through many fields was stopped at last, and the last of our living boys were reprieved from death. They were not excited, outwardly. They told the news to the peasants they passed in their queuing lines in France.

So now—Peace! But to my mind, the meaning of the

this Peace will be a mocking thing luring us on to another epoch of damnable strife, unless the ideals for which the first men fought, for which all of them fought, whether conscious or not of their mission, are fulfilled in the hearts of peoples and in the philosophy of their leadership. "A war to end war." "A war to kill militarism."

If those watchwords are not fulfilled, then those million men of ours who died, and all those others, will be cheated in their graves and that great army of ghosts above the stricken fields will demand vengeance upon dishonoured and disgraced humanity. The cult of history must give place to something higher than that; or Europe will be soaked again in blood. Out of this agony there must come new wisdom, or the folly of men is incurable and there is no hope for the world. The fighting men of all nations who went through that dark adventure those years of

and won slipped from under them, did they envisage the chance of actual and utter defeat. Even the prisoners who marched away under German escort called out to Belgian people, stricken with fear. "We shall beat them yet!" So Belgian people told me when the British came back.

Instead, if they ever talked on the subject, they said, "We are fighting to kill the Boche, and if we don't kill him he'll kill us." They looked back at England as it was reflected for them in the daily papers which came out to their billets, or as they saw it on leave; and for some reasons which they could hardly explain at all it distressed and angered them.

I think it was on the day when we broke the Drocourt-Queant line in September of last year that victory and peace came in sight at last. Those masses of prisoners coming down, almost in battalion formation, German Guards among them grinning at their captured comrades, belonged to an army that was breaking. The German war machine had cracked at last! Those three last months were the wonderful epic when French, British, and American Armies—the Americans had come now in a great tide, and were fighting big battles—moved forward day after day in an irresistible drive. The British Armies gave the terrible coup de grace to the German war machine.

ARMISTICE DAY.

It was their hammer strokes, after the combined victory on the Marne, which, as Marshal Foch said, brought the final decision. We entered great cities and were rewarded by the joy of their populations liberated after all those years from the rule of the field-grey men, and then, on November 11, on the way to Mons, I heard the news for which all the world had been waiting.

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MARRIAGE.
WHITE-PANNEL. The marriage of Lieutenant H. J. White

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1919.

MORE THOUGHTS ON INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

To-day every civilised community appears to be convulsed by disorder and agitation. Our miners, police, bakers and railway workers are now demanding better all round conditions as regards pay, hours and holidays. It is relatively easy to check revolutionary unrest—when there is open resort to force. It is then the elements of order draw together and invariably overpower the armies of revolutionary disorder. Sometimes society dissolves, as was seen in the case of the French Revolution or in Bolshevik Russia; but in the end almost inevitably some form of stability is brought about. People naturally try to live, and to do that, is quite impossible in a constant state of war. Though many of the strikes at Home have not been of a long duration, yet that there is industrial unrest is everywhere apparent. This has even developed with our police who have hitherto always provided an object lesson in conciliatory methods. "Downing tools" has apparently become a habit with the British workman. France and America are having their share also, and all sorts of grievances have been displayed in Labour's shop-window. To our mind there is only one way of reaching a settlement—going right down into the root of troubles and removing legitimate grievances. The moment that is done, the saner elements in a dispute draw out and by so doing assist in the organisation of order. One of the worst features of the general situation is the hold-up of business. For the next decade the world has plenty of work in sight. With the communities of the world inter-dependent, the loss of production at present is very serious. This wastage must inevitably affect the cost of living. What has captured the minds of most workers is that now is the time to make a settlement with, and take more from, the oppressor, Capital. This is all the more curious when we reflect that the sum total of the spoils were never more small. Possibly it is the reaction from the adverse conditions that have been faced during the past five years. In Hongkong we have been thinking about it. This point of view should be accepted in considering the claims of the workers. Reason is on their side, and when the demand meets reason it can be accepted. As far as possible it has been suggested that the people should be dealt with economically. We shall have to go into the question of

NOTES AND COMMENTS

OUR MARINERS

Here in this great British port we welcome the news that the British War Medal is to be granted to men of the Merchant Marine who did service for six months during the war, whilst another medal is to be awarded to mariners who completed at least one voyage in a danger zone. Stewardesses and other women aboard ship are also to be eligible for these awards. In the early days of the war, the part which was being played by the Merchant Marine was often overlooked. Neither the Government nor the public appeared to realise that the carrying on of "business as usual" by our ships was a matter as vital to success in the war as the exploits of our Army and Navy. Neither were the hardships nor the perils run by our merchant seamen appreciated at their full value. We are glad to think that since those days the nation as a whole has come to realise what a magnificent part the Merchant Marine played in the great struggle for liberty. The men who go down to the sea in ships have worthily upheld British maritime traditions; no praise of their efforts can be too high. They filled a very essential role; but for them, we should have known what starvation and defeat mean. They have won their right to the war medal; more than that, they have won the lasting gratitude of the whole British people.

PROFITEERING.

If there was profiteering at Home during the war, it would seem, if we are to judge by the latest papers to hand, that there is plenty of it still going on. Government control measures protected the public during the war period, and even at this time of day it has become necessary for the authorities to step in and prevent the fleecing of the people again. We will quote one or two instances to show what is happening. At a recent meeting of the Wool Council in London it was decided to appoint a committee to control the trade from the raw materials to the finished goods. It was stated at this meeting that although wool supplies were much more than sufficient, prices were going higher and higher as stocks became larger and larger, and it was alleged that there must be profiteering somewhere if cheap and abundant wool went with dear goods. The Board of Trade representative told the gathering that he was prepared to go to Parliament for such powers as might be necessary to bring down the excessive price of woollen necessaries. To take another case. In March last, timber was decontrolled, but since that time there has been a tendency to demand excessive prices for certain varieties. As a consequence, the Timber Controller has warned all dealers that if the excessive charges continue, Government stocks will be sold to the consumer at the maximum price in force in March. One more instance. The Food Controller at Home has just made an order restricting dealings in certain scheduled seeds, oils and fats to persons licensed by the Ministry, this step being necessitated owing to the excessive rise in prices and to limit speculative sales and purchases of raw materials.

THE POSITION IN HONGKONG.

The cases which we have cited may be regarded as an interesting delight on the increased cost of living at Home. Woollens are necessary for clothing, timber for house-building, and fats for various foods. And with profiteering in all these commodities—apart from any others—it is absurd to attribute the higher cost of living solely to the demands of the workers for more wages. Higher wages have had to be granted to many employees in order that they may be able to meet the cost of living, which has been materially increased by profiteering. If there is profiteering at Home, there is profiteering here also. We know it. There are more opportunities for it, too, there is no Government control exercised. We all know how prices locally are raised on the slightest pretext, and we also know that salaries have not advanced in anything like a corresponding ratio. But apparently the sellers in Hongkong are having their own sweet way in this respect, with no-one to say so. So the public find themselves in a bind because

DAY BY DAY.

MUSICAL JOTTINGS

(BY "ENHARMONIC")

The following is the programme of the first of the series of Organ Recitals to be given by Mr. J. W. White, at St. John's Cathedral next Monday at 9.15 p.m.—

1. Imperial March. Elgar
2. Evening Prayer. Smart
3. Motett: "Crossing the Bar" Bridge
4. Choral Preludes: (a) "Old 104th" Parry
 ("Like clouds are they borne To do Thy great Will.")
 (b) "Malcombe" ("New marches each returning day Hover around us while we pray.") Hymn 19
5. Adagio Cantabile (from Symphony in G minor.) Lennox
6. Two miniatures:
 (a) Allegretto Pastorale. Higgins
 (b) Andante Tranquillo.
7. Motett: "There is a green hill." Burstall
8. Festal Commemoration. West

The Motette will be sung by seven voices, unaccompanied, the setting of No. 7 being that of the late organist of Liverpool Cathedral. The descants on verses 2 and 4 of Hymn 19 are by Mr. J.W. White.

The worthy Editor took a mean advantage of me, yesterday, by publishing, in his news column, details of the musical career of M. Leo Podolsky. I rather think this is not exactly playing the game, for I have enough trouble as it is to fill this column with local musical doings and I think he might have passed the matter over to me, just to help things out. [Yes. And by the time your column appears, the news is stale.—Ed. H.K.T.]

Well, that does not matter, since it is now known that M. Podolsky has established his claim as a front rank artist? But a recount of the pianist's attainments gives very little idea of his superb talent. I had the pleasure of hearing him play some Chopin valses and nocturnes the other night. His interpretations of the "Resurrection" Polonaise and the Nocturne in A, were a revelation. I have heard many pianists during my long sojourn in this no man's land of music, but few can compare with Podolsky. His delicacy of touch, perfect phrasing of the "grace notes" and the virile power with which the fortissimo passages were attacked was wonderful.

In the Editor's comment it was stated that Podolsky is a fine example of the Godowsky school. Rather would I say that he is fine "example" of individuality which reminds one of Godowsky. I dislike the term example of such and such a school. In savours too much of imitation. Podolsky does anything but imitate. He reads in Chopin certain apparent meanings which cannot be ignored by any student of the Polish master, but there is the underlying feeling that the poetry of his works has appealed to a new temperament. That is the feeling, and I cannot explain the difference. I don't think any true musician can explain it. It is an auditory sense, and only music lovers can appreciate the fine differences. Podolsky is a wonderful pianist and if he belongs to a "school" it is the "Podolsky school".

I wonder when the gentleman possessing a very fine touch on the piano will give certain Kowloon residents a rest from "There are Smiles". If ever there was any hilarity about the rotten composition the pianist we have in mind has knocked all the fun out of it, months past. "There Are Smiles" is a good old drunken bar-room jig and very appropriate after the unteenth "whisk" but sandwiched between really excellently played selections from Debussy and a touch of the "Moonlight"—Oh, Lord!

The following "Chopin story" taken from a home paper will no doubt interest admirers of the great tone poet:—The late Lady Ritchie, daughter of Thackeray, when a little girl in Paris, called on three elderly Scottish ladies, acquaintances of her grandmother. The "Spinster" of the trio had her bonnet on to go out, and proposed to accompany the girl home. Best, without the way to find out where she was. They set off together, accompanied by a friend of the old lady, who had been engaged to be married to the spinster.

RICE FOR HONGKONG

...and the Lord said unto me, "Go forth into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

CANTON DECISION.

Since the Canton Food Relief Association has received two telegrams from the Tung Wah Hospital at Hongkong and the Ken Wu Hospital in Macao, asking the Association to appropriate rice to those two places to relieve the people, the Canton Food Relief Association held a meeting yesterday and decided to ship 20,000 piculs of rice to Hongkong and Macao.

SMUGGLING OF RICE TO HONGKONG.

Since the dearth of rice at Hongkong, some of the Canton rice merchants have secretly exported native rice through the cooks of the Hongkong steamers, says the *Canton Times*. It is reported that every day at least two hundred piculs of rice goes to Hongkong, in some way. Owing to the shortage of rice here, the Government has prohibited exportation to outer ports. During last week one hundred piculs of rice was seized by the C. M. Customs authorities who sold the rice at auction at four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

As every bag of rice reaching Hongkong from Canton would net the smuggler ten to fifteen dollars every possible way has been invented to transport the grain away.

H.K.P.R. ORDERS.

MAGAZINE COMMITTEE.

An important meeting of the Magazine (*Police Reserve Gazette*) Committee will be held on Monday the 11th inst. at the offices of the Business Manager (Messrs. Noronha and Co.) at 5.30 p.m. The attendance of all members of the Committee is earnestly requested. The meeting is being called to consider the cessation of publication of the *Gazette*, and subscribers and others interested are invited to attend.

into a little room with no furniture save a piano and a few straw chairs, asked if his visitors would like to hear some music and sat down at the piano and played. The amazed girl saw tears rolling down the stern forbidding face of the gentlewoman, who bade the musician stop,—it was too much; and thanked him in a tender, motherly way. There followed a little scene over leaving the basket... "just some of the wine he had fancied the other night" (he protesting and seeming vexed) before they said good-bye. And going down the stairs the gentlewoman, wiping away her tears, said to the girl: "Never forget that you heard Chopin play!" For Chopin it was, in the year of his death.

A piano recital given by M. Cortot at Wigmore Hall recently, created somewhat of a sensation. The British public is waking up; it has succeeded in realising that M. Cortot is a great artist. His playing of Cesar Franck's Prelude, Chorale and Fugue was remarkable for its depth of insight, unity of idea, and control of colour, to say nothing of the flawless technique. Still more notable was his playing of the twelve Preludes of Debussy. The composer's intentions can seldom have been made so clear to the hearer. One wondered, in fact, why one had ever thought the music vague and obscure. It was a great feat, but before the twelve had been played one realised how limited is Debussy's range, fascinating as each individual Prelude is.

Some new violin music has just been issued of which the most interesting and important examples are *Two Romantic Pieces* (Augener) by Coleridge Taylor. These are indeed charming; they are early works of this gifted composer, fresh in inspiration and with the details worked out with the proper care which is lacking in some of his later works. Alfred Mofat's *Retrospectus* (Augener) are evidently intended for players of very moderate ability. There are six pieces in the book, all very simple and prettily arranged. They are suitable for the amateur.

TO-DAY'S NEWS

One of the great privileges of being an Elder Brother of Trinity House, to which four-century-old corporation the Prince of Wales is to be admitted is the right to wear the uniform on ceremonial occasions. His Royal Highness has no need of this picturesque attire, but Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith have frequently found it very useful, and we believe Lord Rosebery has at times taken advantage of the privilege. The Elder Brethren are divided into two groups, the acting and the honorary, and it is to latter section that the Prince will be added. In due course, no doubt, he will succeed the Duke of Connaught as Master, a position which the King filled until his accession.

* * *

Gambling clubs in Berlin have, according to Dr. Max Epstein, who contributes an article to the *Weltwahr* on the subject, become a real German danger. There are, Dr. Epstein states, sixty gambling clubs in Berlin, in many of which card money amounts to between 10,000 and 15,000 marks daily, and which altogether yield about 800,000 marks daily in card money. This authority estimates that in one or two of the leading clubs a million marks is lost every evening. Individual losses of 80,000 marks, he says, are not rare. Losses of a thousand marks are normal, and men and women who lose 10,000 marks are regarded as small players. Dr. Epstein points to the obvious moral effect of this mania and deleterious influence on all concerned, and deplores the fact that not only in Berlin, but also in Aix, Chemnitz, Crefeld, Essen, and other manufacturing centres men of means game with questionable characters. Men of rank and position, Dr. Epstein declares, not only gamble in clubs, but rent their apartments and sell their houses to gambling associations, and he fears that the mania will spread to other classes.

* * *

Although archery still has its followers, as we reminded by the recent competitions at Cheltenham, modern bowmen seem unable to cover the range attained in bygone days. Neade, a famous archer under Charles I., states that the ordinary range of the bow was from 300 to 400 yards. The clubhouse of the Royal Toxophilite Society in Regent's Park contains, among other treasures, a bow and arrow, with which, according to Thomas Roberts's "English Bowman," in the year 1795 Mahmud Effendi, Secretary to the Turkish Ambassador, shot 482 yards, in the presence of three gentleman members of the Toxophilite Society, who measured the distance. This would appear to be the longest bowshot authentically recorded; it may possibly have been exceeded with the old national weapon of yew. Unfortunately a certain obscurity enfolds the actual achievements of the archers who wrought such havoc at Crecy and Agincourt. Of recent years nobody has equalled the record achieved by Sir Ralph Payne Gallwey, who, shooting in 1906 on the golf links at Le Touquet, covered a distance of 367 yards with his best arrow.

* * *

Germany is making elaborate preparations for the trade war. Her idea appears to be that if she can beat us there she will have accomplished fairly substantial vengeance. In laying plans for the re-capture of foreign trade she intends to reconstitute her Diplomatic Service from among "men who have passed their lives in foreign trade, lived abroad, studied foreign peoples and their methods, and who understand how their trade is carried on or fostered." That is a sane and logical thing to do, and touches us on a sore point, for the British Diplomatic Service has not been conspicuous for the success with which it has advanced the trade interests of the Empire. Germany's merchant diplomats will soon be loosed upon the world. They will stick at nothing. In the countries to which they are accredited "newspapers will be bought, or new ones created." A commercial spy system will be organised. Money will be lavished on propaganda. This and other things are to be done in a systematic, organized, and scientific manner.

NOTICE

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WOMAN'S CHALLENGE TO
DISGRUNTLED MAN.

Priscilla E. Moulder writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—
How many times, I wonder, have I heard men describe women "unsexed"? Perhaps it is because I am more than ordinarily dense, but at any rate the fact remains that I have never been able to understand exactly what a man means when he says a woman is "unsexed." In its explanation of the word "unsexed" the dictionary does not give much help. It simply states that the definition of "unsex" is: "To make otherwise than the sex commonly is; to deprive of womanly feelings." So far, so good.

Case No. 1 is a man of my acquaintance who has always been much addicted to railing against modern women because he declares that to-day they unsex themselves more than they have ever done in any previous age of the world's history. One thing, however, I was not long in finding out: all his arguments invariably lead up to one point. Present-day women he declares, have got the Parliamentary franchise, and, in his opinion, when that fateful day arrived when the great privilege of the vote was conceded to women they at once became "unsexed" in the bulk. When pressed for a reason as to why it should "unsex" a woman to record a Parliamentary vote, and not unsex her to give a County Council or a School Board vote, he always loses his temper and says uncomplimentary things about women in general.

A MIND OF HER OWN.

Case No. 2 declared in my hearing: "My wife would never think of speaking in public, giving her opinion in opposition to mine, or doing any other of the 'unsexing' things women are guilty of nowadays." In this particular case I did not take the trouble to dispute the point. Happening to be well acquainted with both husband and wife, I felt morally certain that the latter scarcely knew what she possessed a soul or opinion of her own.

THE RAILWAYS OF OLD ENGLAND.

The railways of old England.
How wonderful they are;
They take you here, they take you there,
In twice the time, for twice the fare.
No matter near or far.
No need for you at home to stay;
Indeed it were a sin;
Their benefits pray do not flout,
For there is not the slightest doubt,
That they will gladly take you out
And (more so) take you in.

The railways of old England.
They're comfortable, I vow;
Though some compartments hold but ten,
They're raising no objection when
Nineteen squash in somehow.
They're so considerate of you,
So thoughtful furthermore,
What time the traffic's at its worst,
And third-class cars look like to burst,
They'll never let you stand up first
And never charge you more.

The railways of old England,
They're fine, you must admit;
Without them nowhere can you go,
But naturally, of course, you know,
They never made on it.
The extra "fifty" that they want
For those who wish to roam.
They hate to charge if you, I'm sure,
There's no compulsion furthermore,
You've got the choice to pay it, or
You'll stay at home!

W. H. MORSE & CO.

In the present situation the commoner men know where she must unsex herself by so doing. It is a point worth considering that a man seldom says a woman is "unsexed" when she sells her body and soul in a loveless marriage, or in the open market of vice and infamy. However, should she venture to hold her own opinion about marriage or ventilation of her views on the non-advisability of bringing a large family into the world, she is at once labelled as "unwomanly." In the United Kingdom to-day women are engaged in all kinds of hard manual labour. They work on the land, at pit mouths, as dust sorters, in factories and work-shops, as nail and chain makers, yet comparatively speaking, very few men can be found to claim that they "unsex" themselves by so doing. In all the foregoing occupations women were engaged largely before the war. On the outbreak of war women were invited to take up work in a score of new directions, and no one accuses them of being "unsexed." They have acted as tram conductors and drivers, railway booking clerks and carriage cleaners, milkmen, grocer's assistants, dispensers, doctors, while on the land women have done all the work previously done by men.

THE WOMAN'S FAULT.
How many men will claim that it "unsexes" a woman to be a nurse, or dance attendance on a doctor in any capacity. The curious part is that in the estimation of countless men she is "unsexed" by being "being a doctor, or by studying anatomy, biology, or physiology. Before the war women were lectured because they aspired to be doctors. During the war they were implored to come forward in large numbers to be trained as doctors and chemists. Where is the much-vaunted logic in which men are popularly supposed to be so proficient? Sometimes one is driven to the conclusion that there is a great deal of truth in the old adage:

"Men have many faults women only two:
There's nothing right they say,
and nothing right they do."
I am patiently waiting to hear that some man has said that it "unsexes" a woman to go up in an aeroplane, or to be a wireless operator. I may as well end as I began, and once more ask the question: "When are women unsexed?" If some obliging "lord of creation" will kind enough to solve the problem and take the definition so clear that she who runs may read it for one shall be grateful.

LAWN TENNIS.

JUNIOR LEAGUE MATCH.

Y.M.C.A. met Kowloon Cricket Club on the K.C.C. ground last evening, the Y.M.C.A. winning by 55 games to 44. Scores—

O. Rumjahn and C.S. Chan beat Brown and Frost 9-2; beat Grey and Atkinson 8-3; beat Wheeler and Taylor 7-4.

Y. H. Lin and Lo Ching beat Grey and Atkinson 6-5; beat Brown and Frost 7-4; beat Wheeler and Taylor 6-5.

A. A. Rumjahn and D. Laing lost to Grey and Atkinson 4-7; lost to Brown and Frost 4-7; lost to Wheeler and Taylor 4-7.

LAST BIG MINE SWEEP.

"ALL CLEAR" NEXT
NOVEMBER.

Mine sweepers of the British Navy and the American Navy are now (June 15) engaged in making a final grand sweep of the North Sea, so the *Daily Chronicle* learns. The work is being shared equally between the two fleets, and the "All clear" may be expected some time about the end of November. But this signal will, of course, apply only to the removal of moored mines, and not to a few elusive "strays."

There are over 400 British mine-sweepers in the North Sea at the present time, and their business is to gather up what are left of the 100,000 mines that were laid down during the war. British moored mines still exist off the Belgian, Danish, Dutch, German, and Norwegian coasts.

The American mine-sweepers, which have just got to work, are stationed up by the Orkneys. The Americans laid the larger minefields best, which practically stretches from the Orkneys to the coast of Norway, and the removal of this fourth and final minefield will be a difficult task.

Source: *The Daily Chronicle*

NOTICES

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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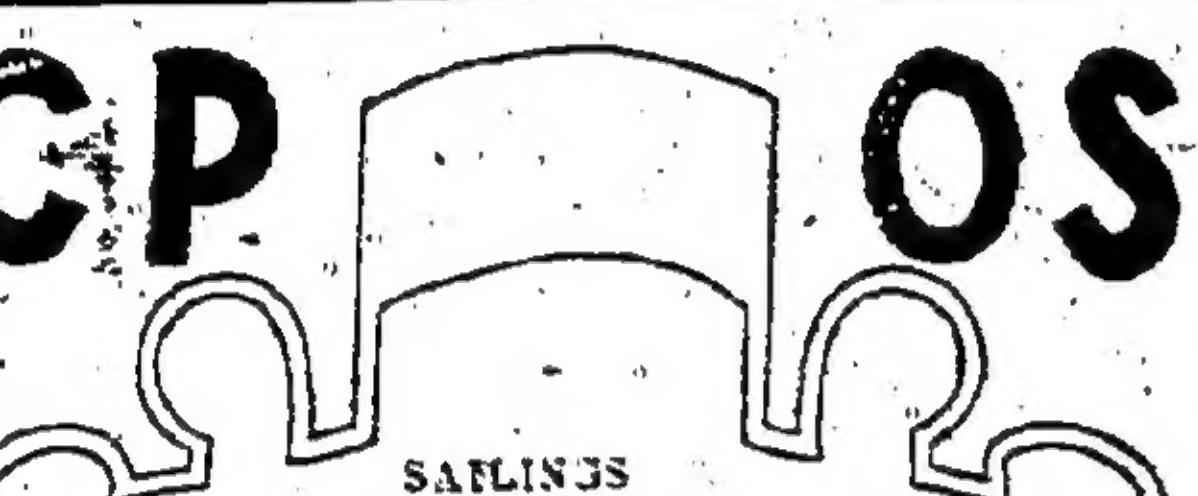
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RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR
LONDON via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,
PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NAGOYA	26th August	28th Sept	7th October
FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.			
DUNERA	7th Sept.	due Bombay about 26th Sept.	
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA.			
ARRATOON APCAR	2nd Sept.	1st Calcutta	25th Sept.
FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.			
ARRATOON APCAR	11th Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe	

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FROM		DUE	
STEAMER.	HONGKONG.	VANCOUVER.	
Empress of Asia	Aug. 7	Aug. 25	
Monteagle	Aug. 14	Sept. 7	
Empress of Japan	Aug. 20	Sept. 10	
Empress of Russia	Sept. 4	Sept. 22	
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 20	
Empress of Japan	Oct. 15	Nov. 5	
Monteagle	Oct. 23	Nov. 17	
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17	
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15	
Empress of Japan	Dec. 10	Dec. 31	
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12	
Monteagle	Jan. 1	Jan. 25	

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S.S. "WEST CONOB" 16th Aug.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" 10th Sept.

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KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila) Saturday, 25th Aug. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KITANO MARU (calling Malacca) Saturday, 9th Aug. at 8 a.m.

INABA MARU Friday, 22nd Aug. at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 20th Aug. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TOTOMI MARU Sunday, 10th Aug.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

JAPAN PORTS - Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Saturday, 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

IYO MARU Wednesday, 6th Aug. at 11 a.m.

HWAEWU MARU Wednesday, 6th Aug.

KOSOKU MARU Wednesday, 13th Aug.

ATSUTA MARU Thursday, 21st Aug. at 11 a.m.

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KOREA MARU 10th Sept. "Omitting call at Shanghai."

RIPPLE MARU 25th Sept. "Omitting call at Shanghai."

TEYO MARU 2nd Oct. "Omitting call at Shanghai."

SIBERIA MARU 16th Oct. (from Yokohama).

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AYKO MARU 10th Sept.

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Haiphong via Hoihow	Kwangse	B. & S.	7. Aug.
Shanghai	Taksang	J. M. Co.	7. Aug.
Kobe	Kwongsing	J. M. Co.	7. Aug.
Manila	Kurusan	J. M. Co.	8. Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	8. Aug.
Shanghai	Haitan	D. L. Co.	8. Aug.
	Choyssang	J. M. Co.	9. Aug.
Calcutta via Ports	Rean	B. & S.	10. Aug.
Bombay and Colombo	Yeboshi M.	N. Y. K.	10. Aug.
Japan	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	10. Aug.
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Tilliwong	J. C. J. L.	11. Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Chenan	B. & S.	12. Aug.
Kobe	Haihong	D. L. Co.	12. Aug.
Tientsin via Weihsien & Chefoo	Vansang	J. M. Co.	12. Aug.
Gencos	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	13. Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kasado M.	O. S. K.	13. Aug.
Shanghai	Kosoku M.	N. Y. K.	13. Aug.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Tungahing	J. M. Co.	14. Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Sotu M.	O. S. K.	14. Aug.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Quinnibang	D. L. Co.	15. Aug.
Manila	Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	15. Aug.
Straits and Calcutta	Yuenfang	J. M. Co.	15. Aug.
Java	Tyukini	J. C. J. L.	18. Aug.
Japan	Tjilatap	J. C. J. L.	18. Aug.
Straits and Calcutta	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	23. Aug.
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Shisen	O. S. K.	1. Sept.

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THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Liubarnard, from Shanghai.

Mr. Chunksanyue, c/o Liangyuanchie, No. 24 Bonham Road, from Shanghai.

Chinese Hotel, Cheechinghin, from Amoy.

Akiyama, Passenger, Celebes Maru, c/o Osaka Shosen, from Osaka.

Kimingk, from Tokyo.

Retransmitted from Shinsha Fred Keyston, Hongkong, Hotel, from San Francisco.

Yuensuq, 8 Tittong, from Shanghai.

Messrs. Bo Wah & Company, c/o Ah Sou Esq., from Shanghai. Shingkee, from Amoy.

T. KRING, Superintendent.

Hongkong Aug. 1st, 1919.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—

Barlow, from Madras.

Bloomberg, from Racine Wia.

Miss Barnes, Banvard Co., from Harbin retransmitted from Singapore.

Sebbi, from Shanghai.

Springer, from San Francisco.

D. de H. FARRANT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 31, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship.

"IYO. MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are

hereby informed that the Goods are being landed and placed at

their risk in the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be

sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as

the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given

to the contrary before NOON.

TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 15th

August, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination

by the Consignee's and the Co.'s

representatives at an appointed

hour on TUESDAY & FRIDAY.

All claims must be presented

within ten days of the steamer's

arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after

the goods have left the Godowns

agents.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1919.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA Agents.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

AND CH

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

DAY SIGNALS.

MEANING.

NUMBER	SIGNAL	MEANING
1.	▲ (RED)	A typhoon which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.	▲	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3.	▼	South (S.E. to S.W.)
4.	■	East (N.E. to S.E.)
5.	●	West (N.W. to S.W.)
6.	+	Gale expected to increase.
7.	X	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is followed after a blue signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected in the direction indicated by the signal. Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by a blue signal, and another blue signal may possibly be required later. The signals will be repeated at intervals of 10 seconds at the Harbour Office Station.

The Day Signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger ceases.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the top of the flag mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, the Wharf and Godwin Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the New Territories Council, the Island Signal Post, the flagstaff on the premises of the Wharf and Godwin Company at Kowloon, and the flagstaff near the Police Office's Quarters at Lyman.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	RED
WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN
WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	RED
WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	RED

The Night Signals will be displayed at the top of the flag mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, the Wharf and Godwin Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the New Territories Council, the Island Signal Post, the flagstaff on the premises of the Wharf and Godwin Company at Kowloon, and the flagstaff near the Police Office's Quarters at Lyman.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a COKE will be exhibited at the following places:

GAP ROCK	S. K. WAN
WAGLAN	SAI KUNG
STANLEY	SHI TAU ROK
ADMIRALTY	TAI PO

to signify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to coast vessels on demand by signal from lighthouses.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (NON-LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

The Signals are made by means of ten symbols representing the following:

TYPOON SIGNAL (a) Direction of motion; by 2 symbols at one end arm.

TYPOON or DEPRESSION SIGNAL (b) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the line, by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

GALE SIGNAL (c) The region threatened, the time at which the gale is expected and the direction of motion.

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNALS.

The two upper signals of group (a) indicate the latitude, and the two lower symbols the longitude. The centre of the Typhoon or Depression is depicted as an arrow pointing towards the information arm. The upper symbol of group (b) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is moving. (Table 1)

The upper symbol of group (b) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is moving. (Table 2)

The lower symbol of group (b) indicates the time at which the centre of the depression is expected to pass over a certain position. (Table 3)

The upper symbol of group (c) indicates the time at which the gale is expected to pass over a certain position. (Table 4)

The lower symbol of group (c) indicates the time at which the conditions of a Gale or Typhoon are first manifested.

CAUTION.—Under the most favourable circumstances the position signal indicates only the degree of latitude or longitude nearest to the estimated position of the centre. When the signal is received from any reporting station, or when telegraphic reports are lacking, the signal may be made as far as errors both in the position and in the velocity and the direction of motion will then be in error by a corresponding amount.

It should be particularly noted that the velocity signalled in the main for the services of the Royal Navy.

Table No. 1.—Direction Signals.

UPPER SYMBOL OF HOIST.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

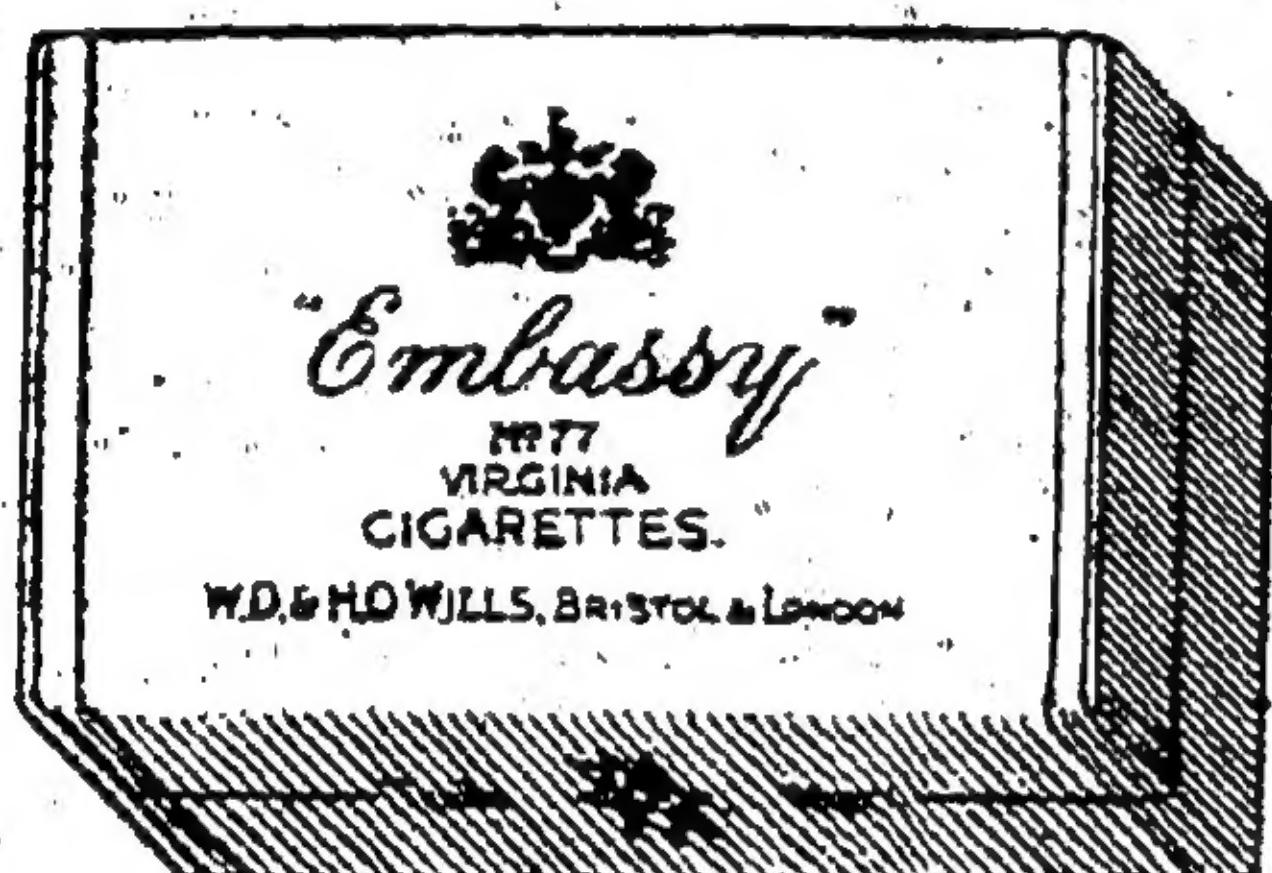
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

|--|

NOTES.



A SHIPMENT OF THIS WELL-KNOWN BRAND PACKED IN CONVENIENT AIR-TIGHT TINS OF 25 CIGARETTES HAS JUST ARRIVED. THEY ARE ALSO OBTAINABLE IN 50's TINS AND 10's BOXES.



This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., London Ltd.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

Antiochus, 5795, Br. Capt. Houghton, Liverpool. B. & S.—Mooring—H. Wharf.

Haitan, 1182, Br. Capt. Stewart.

Foochow, D. L.—Mooring—Wharf.

Changchow, 1203, Br. Capt. Partridge Swatow B. & S.—Mooring—Junk Bay.

Kanchow, 1222, Br. Capt. Cowan.

Bangkok, B. & S.—Mooring—C 40.

Namwan, 270, Port, Capt. Costa.

Hoibow, Un Pak Leong—

Mooring—C 41.

Chuenon, 235, Ch. Capt. Jorge.

Hoichow, Luen Yick—Mooring—A 45.

Awa Maru, 6037, Jap. Capt. Hilada, Kobe, N. Y. K.—

Mooring—A 3.

Fushiki Maru, 1063, Jap. Capt. Hashidate, Keeling, M. B. K.—Mooring—Wharf.

Kaiyo Maru, 1126, Jap. Capt. Kumira, Keeling, O. S. K.—

Mooring—B 30.

Daitaku Maru, 691, Jap. Capt. Hirano, Keeling, O. S. K.—

Mooring—C 0.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Empress of Asia for Vancouver
Iyo Maru for Kobe
Shuncheong for K. C. Wan
Tean for Canton
Daitaku Maru for Keeling
Awa Maru for London & New
Haldis for Manila
Kweishow for Bangkok
Jade for Haiphong
Diva for Bangkok

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On the On date
Ind. p.m. 11 a.m. 12 m. 1 p.m.
Temperature 22 13 20
Humidity 72 76 75
Wind Direction W. E. N. W.
Wind Force 3 3 3

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.
Straits—ARRATOON APCAR,
8th Aug.
Shanghai—Per MONTEAGLE,
9th Aug.
Shanghai—Per CHENAN, 9th Aug.
U.S.A., Canada and Japan—Per
NANKING, 13th Aug.

OUTWARD MAILS:
TO-MORROW.
Japan via Kobe—Per KUM-
SANG, 8th Aug., 11 a.m.
Port Bayard—Per WA SUN,
8th Aug., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Foochow—Per
HAITAN, 8th Aug., noon.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONG-
SANG, 8th Aug., 2 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per
TEAN, 8th Aug., 3 p.m.
Japan via Yokohama—Per
KOYEI MARU, 8th Aug.,
5 p.m.

MONDAY, 11TH AUGUST:
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via
via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and
EUROPE VIA MARSELLIES—
Per KITANO MARU, 8th Aug.,
5 p.m.

Tourane—Per KWAI WAH, 8th Aug., 5 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via
via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and
EUROPE VIA MARSELLIES—
Per KITANO MARU, 8th Aug.,
5 p.m.

Saturday, 9th AUGUST:
Swatow, and Bangkok—Per
KANCHOW, 12th Aug., 10 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 7d. 10m.—Warning to Hongkong, Philion Coast Ports, etc.—Typhoon in Lat. 27° N. Long. 111° E., direction N. W. velocity 14 to 18 mph.

August 7d. 10m.—No returns from Vladivostok, Japan and Weihaiwei.

Pressure has increased slightly along the east coast of China; decreased slightly along the south coast, and moderately over Yo-mou.

There is a typhoon between Formosa and Luzon. At 6 a.m. this morning it was situated near Batan Island moving westward.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches total since January 1st, 47.41 inches total an average of 55.01 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Districts Forecast W. to N. winds, freshening, fair at first, some rain later.

1. Hongkong to Gap Rock, 1. Formosa Channel, N.E. gale.

2. Formosa Channel, N.E. gale.

3. South coast of China b.e. The same between H.K. and Lamocki as No. 1.

4. South coast of China b.e. The same between H.K. and Hainan as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant

Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 7th 1919.

Canada, United States, C. & S. America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per BINTANG, 9th Aug., Registration 3.15 p.m. Letters 4 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 8th Aug., 3 p.m.
Japan via Yokohama—Per KOYEI MARU, 8th Aug., 5 p.m.

MONDAY, 11TH AUGUST:
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via
via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and
EUROPE VIA MARSELLIES—
Per KITANO MARU, 8th Aug.,
5 p.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Saturday, 9th Aug., at 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per

CHENAN, 11th Aug., 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 12TH AUGUST:

Swatow, and Bangkok—Per

KANCHOW, 12th Aug., 10 a.m.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.

H.K. & S. Banks, a. 1630

Marine Insurance.

Canton b. 140

North China b. 120

Usians b. 205

Yangtze b. 280

Far Easterns b. 23

Fires.

China Fires n. 133

H. K. Fires b. 340

Shipping.

Douglas b. 96

Steamboats b. ex div. 244

Indos (Pret.) n. 32

Indos (Def.) b. 189

Shells a. ex all 190

Ferries b. 354

Refineries.

Sugars b. 184

Mahbons b. 45

Mining.

Kailan b. 60

Langkai n. 194

Shanghai Loans b.

Shai Explorations b.

Rafts b. 210

Trouches b. 446

Ural Caspians b. 45

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H.K. Wharves n. 99½

K. Docks b. 167

Shai Docks n. 121

N. Enginings b. 325

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.

Centrals b. 109½

H.K. Hotels b. 124

L. Inves t. b. 121½

H. Preys Est. b. 8½

K. in Lands n. 45

L. Reclaimations n. 175

West Points b. 94

Cotton Mills.

Ewos n. \$313

Kung Yiks b. \$29

Lau Kung Mows n. \$207½

Orientals n. \$112

Shai Cottons b. \$205

Yangtzeapoos b. \$15½

Miscellaneous.

Cements n. 8½

China Borneos n. 13

Da. Light b. 5.80 old b. 1.80 new

China Providents b. 9

Dairy Farms b. 30

Electric H.K. b. 78

Electric Macao b. 34

Hongkong Ropes b. 33

HK Tramways b. 8½

Peak Trams, old b. 7½

Do. new b. 80 cts.

Steam Laundries b. 3½

Steel Foundries n. 12

Water-boats b. 16

Watsons b. 5.40

Wm. Powells b. 12

Wisemans b. 29

ASAHI BEER



Agents
Mitsui Busan Kaisha.
Hongkong Aug. 7, 1919.

HOTELS.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION,
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR,
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA".
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd

Operating—
THE HONGKONG HOTEL The leading Hotel in the Far East.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL The leading seaside resort of South China (opened in the Summer of 1919).

THE HOTEL MARRIOTT The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, and the leading American business concerns.

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specializing in outside catering and banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representative will call on communicating with

Telephone No. 433, Catering Department.

Telephone No. 1573, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON
SACHSE LENNOX &